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1. KVP Construction Projects
2. Preparation for Summer Maneuvers

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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1. [redacted] source obtained the following information on construction projects in the northeastern area of Eastern Germany:

Project I in Stallberg included the construction of two barracks installations and an undetermined number of wooden houses for about 1,000 persons.

Project II in Droegeheide included the construction of four barracks installations and an undetermined number of wooden apartment houses for about 3,000 persons.

Project III in Spechtberg included the construction of two barracks installations and an undetermined number of wooden apartment houses for about 2,000 persons.

Project IV in Karpin included the construction of five barracks installations and an undetermined number of wooden apartment houses for about 3,000 persons.

Project V in Altwarp included the construction of two barracks installations and an undetermined number of wooden apartment houses for about 1,000 persons.

Each barracks installation included three headquarters buildings, two quartermaster buildings and four other undetermined buildings.

2. A switchboard was scheduled to be established in one headquarters building of each barracks installation. The equipment required was delivered and installed by the RFT, rather than the postal services which, according to recent orders, constructed only overhead lines outside the projects. The RFT and Volkspolizei, Signal Officer Captain Pfeiffer (fnu) installed the cables between the wire-lead-in points and the switchboards.
3. Source determined from a sketch of the telecommunication lines of the Armeegruppe Pasewalk that calls to Projects I and II could be made directly from the Pasewalk telephone office while calls to Project III went via Torgelow, those to Project IV via Eggesin central, and those to Project V via Ueckermünde.

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4. The postal services were urged to continue to have the telecommunications office in Torgelow available in 1953. The construction headquarters in Torgelow received an order to complete the construction of all 15 barracks installations in 1953.¹

5. In early January 1953, source determined that a central VP supply depot called Project XI will be constructed by Bahunion Nordost east of the railroad line near Gumnitz in 1953. Since all preparations concerned only organizational problems, source was unable to determine the pinpoint location of the installation. The project included four large ordnance buildings to be completed 50 percent by March and 100 percent by June, a bakery and a laundry, both to be completed 25 percent by March and 100 percent not later than June 1953.¹

6. The 1953 program also included: a large workshop building of We 0201 type which, source believed, was to be constructed at Project VIII in Karpin; 14 minor workshop buildings of We 0101 type to be constructed at all projects at an initial rate of one building per project during the first three months of 1953; and 2,431 garages of undetermined dimensions at Project VIII at Karpin. Source believed that they would measure 8 x 16 meters and have a clearance of 4.80 meters. A total of 28 minor ordnance buildings, 15 fire points, service stations for all projects, lifting platforms and large washing installations in front of the garages were also planned. The number of workers was scheduled to increase from 12,000 to 14,000. At the time of information, the 1952 program was only partially realized. It was definitely expected, however, that the other installation would be completed by June or July 1953.¹

7. Apartment houses (standardized billets) to be constructed at the individual projects included type 5 which was 3.94 by 10.02 meters; type 7 which was 6.78 by 3.0 meters; and type 355 which was 10.95 by 32.36 meters. The following types were to be constructed at the individual projects:

Project II at Stallberg: 30 houses of type 5, 30 houses of type 7, and 5 houses of type 355.

Project VI at Droegeheide: 150 houses of type 5, 50 houses of type 7, and 8 houses of type 355.

Project VIII at Karpin: 170 houses of type 5, 60 houses of type 7 and 17 houses of type 355.

Project XI at Spechtberg: 140 houses of type 5, 40 houses of type 7 and 5 houses of type 355.

Project X at Altwarp: 40 houses of type 5, 20 houses of type 7, and 2 houses of type 355.

Project I at Pasewalk: 25 houses of type 5.

A recent order stated that only houses with completed foundation walls, i.e. about 30 percent, be completed except the 25 houses of Project I which will soon be occupied. Each billeting building will be equipped with a voice radio installation.¹

8. On 15 February, the camps of the Dienst fuer Deutschland organization with all items of furniture and equipment and including supply depots were taken over by VP. Source learned that the labor service personnel who numbered about 2,000 would be discharged.²

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9. In early January 1953, source determined that Project VIII at Karpin included five installations each of four billeting buildings, one headquarters building and one kitchen and mess building. It was planned to erect 2,431 garages at the project in 1953. Project X at Altwarp included 3 billeting buildings, 1 headquarters building and 1 kitchen and mess building. A central supply depot will be constructed near Gumnitz, east of the railroad line. There was no construction work at the project except preliminary discussions and surveying and soil sampling.¹
10. In early January 1953, source learned that the workers who were quartered in single-story buildings, which were designed as garages, would soon move to camps and, for security reasons, would be marched daily to their working places. In early January 1953, the Dienst fuer Deutschland organization resumed work with a camp of its own and about 2,000 workers. On 1 January 1953, the VP Oberbaustab headed by Captain Grund (fmu), who was formerly stationed at Prora, moved from Eggesin to new single-story buildings in the area of the Kuerassier Kaserne in Pasewalk.
11. On 15 February 1953, the Dienst fuer Deutschland organization employed by the Bauunion Nordost disbanded and the personnel who numbered about 2,000 were scheduled to be discharged as they had served their 6-month term.²
12. On 17 February 1953, Chief Manager Marcour (fmu), of the Bauunion Nordost, returning from an urgent meeting at the Ministry of the Interior immediately told his staff that with priority over all other projects and with concentration of labor and materials an artillery range comprising the entire Eggesin Forest would be built. A Sonderbaustab (special construction staff) was organized from the Oberbaustab in Torgelow during the night and Captain Grund was appointed head with Construction Engineer Mergel (fmu), formerly stationed at Ruegen Island, assigned as adviser. Other persons assigned to the staff included one Macholt (fmu), forest adviser and one Fay (fmu), surveying adviser. The construction headquarters was scheduled to be stationed at Jaegerbrueck. The officer in charge of the entire project which was given the designation of Project XII was Lieutenant Colonel Bizuk (fmu). Boch (fmu) was mentioned as liaison man between the Oberbaustab and the Ministry of the Interior. Three construction sections each controlled by one construction chief were established. The Special Construction Staff had unusual powers and was authorized to practically control every worker at every building site.
13. All construction operations in the entire northeastern area of Eastern Germany were reorganized upon the announcement of the new instructions. For example, the construction of the 2,431 garages was postponed. Work which had been under way at the individual projects could be finished and apartment houses whose foundation walls were constructed could be completed but no other new buildings could be constructed. The labor force was to be raised to 14,000 men and the working hours extended.
14. A map sketch indicated that Project XII will include the entire Eggesin Forest, an area of about 1,000 acres. Source believed that some villages south of the area will be vacated. About 250 acres were to be deforested for the planned installations. Three types of firing ranges, namely A for infantry weapons, B for artillery weapons, and C for tanks were to be established. The Oberbaustab appointed three construction managers each assisted by three VP engineers.

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15. Source determined that A type firing ranges for infantry weapons were to have trenches with a total length of 12 km with an inner width of 1.10 meters, a width at the bottom of 0.50 meters and a depth of 1.30 to 2 meters and single and double planking and with a number of forward observation posts. B type firing ranges for artillery weapons which had cover designation Directive 78 were to have six fire lanes with six tracks 800 x 2 meters and six cable controls to move targets. Each range was to be equipped with an observation pillbox at the range head, an observation tower, 10 x 10 x 5 meters and a dummy house, 10 x 20 meters. Source saw on an VP officer's map that 11 batteries (or guns) arranged in a semi-circle were sketched with lines, and that three others were shaded. C type firing ranges for Tank Weapons were to have 12 firing lanes with 6 tracks to move sledge-mounted targets, and 6 light tracks to move other targets. The lanes were to be 1,200 to 1,600 meters long.

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